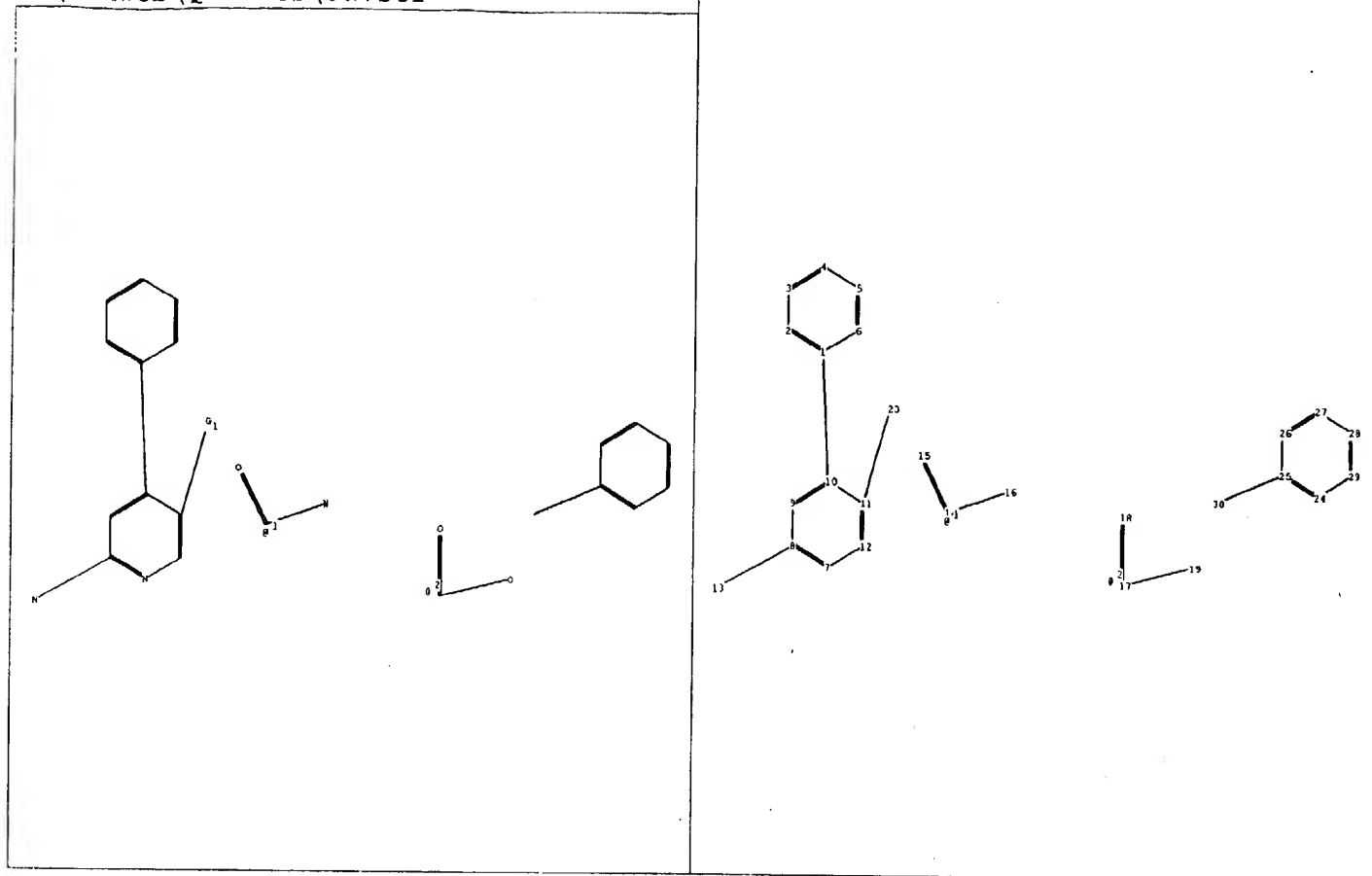


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chain nodes :
  13 14 15 16 17 18 19 23 30
ring nodes :
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 24 25 26 27 28 29
chain bonds :
  1-10 8-13 11-23 14-15 14-16 17-18 17-19 25-30
ring bonds :
  1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 24-25
  24-29 25-26 26-27 27-28 28-29
exact/norm bonds :
  8-13 11-23 14-15 14-16 17-18 17-19
exact bonds :
  1-10 25-30
normalized bonds :
  1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 7-12 8-9 9-10 10-11 11-12 24-25
  24-29 25-26 26-27 27-28 28-29
isolated ring systems :
  containing 1 : 7 : 24 :

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G1:[\*1],[\*2]

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Match level :
  1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom
  10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS
  17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:Atom 25:Atom 26:Atom
  27:Atom 28:Atom 29:Atom 30:CLASS

```

\* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \*

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America  
 NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock  
 NEWS 3 JAN 27 Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated  
 and searchable  
 NEWS 4 JAN 27 A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in  
 CA/CAPLUS  
 NEWS 5 FEB 05 German (DE) application and patent publication number format  
 changes  
 NEWS 6 MAR 03 MEDLINE and LMEADLINE reloaded  
 NEWS 7 MAR 03 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded  
 NEWS 8 MAR 03 FRANCEPAT now available on STN  
 NEWS 9 MAR 29 Pharmaceutical Substances (PS) now available on STN  
 NEWS 10 MAR 29 WPIFV now available on STN  
 NEWS 11 MAR 29 New monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in RAPRA  
 NEWS 12 APR 26 PROMT: New display field available  
 NEWS 13 APR 26 IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB: New super search and display field  
 available  
 NEWS 14 APR 26 LITAlert now available on STN  
 NEWS 15 APR 27 NLDB: New search and display fields available  
 NEWS 16 May 10 PROUSDDR now available on STN  
 NEWS 17 May 19 PROUSDDR: One FREE connect hour, per account, in both May  
 and June 2004  
 NEWS 18 May 12 EXTEND option available in structure searching  
 NEWS 19 May 12 Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY

NEWS EXPRESS MARCH 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00A, CURRENT  
 MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
 AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 APRIL 2004  
 NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability  
 NEWS INTER General Internet Information  
 NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items  
 NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN  
 NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 00:42:09 ON 17 MAY 2004

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 00:42:16 ON 17 MAY 2004

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file

provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 MAY 2004 HIGHEST RN 682152-60-9  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 MAY 2004 HIGHEST RN 682152-60-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more  
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer  
to the file summary sheet on the web at:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

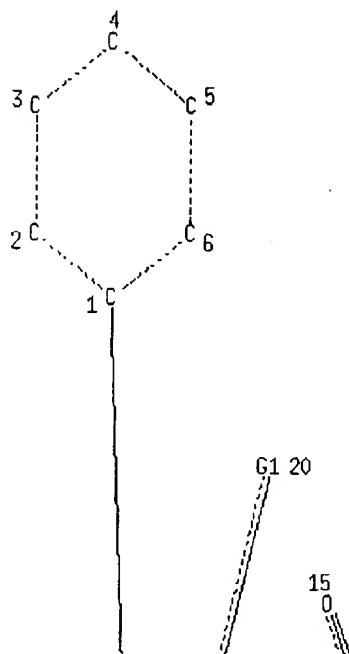
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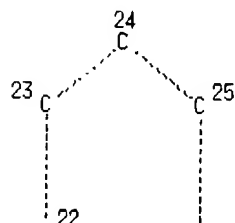
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L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

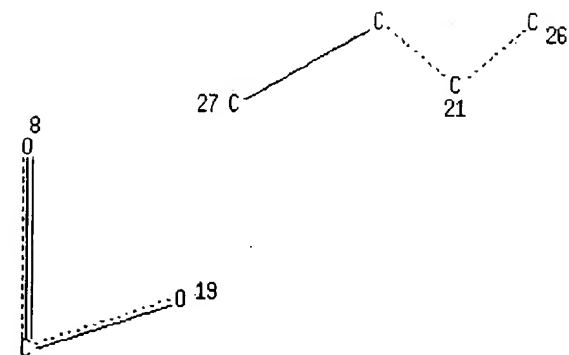
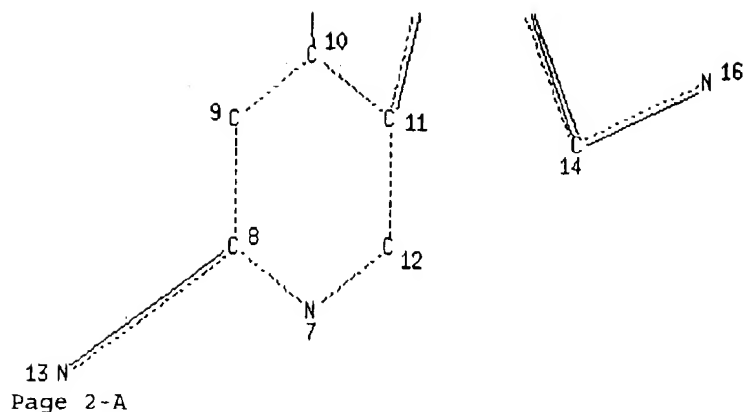
L1 STR



Page 1-A



Page 1-B



Page 2-B

VAR G1=14/17

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NSPEC	IS R	AT	25
NSPEC	IS R	AT	26
NSPEC	IS C	AT	27

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 27

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC I

NUMBER OF NODES IS 27

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> s 11

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 00:44:56 FILE 'REGISTRY'

SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 50 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 50 ITERATIONS

0 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*

BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 576 TO 1424

PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L2 0 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s 11 full

THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'REGISTRY' IS 155.00 U.S. DOLLARS

DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 00:45:01 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 934 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 934 ITERATIONS

11 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 11 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

157.10

157.31

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 00:45:05 ON 17 MAY 2004

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 May 2004 VOL 140 ISS 21

FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 May 2004 (20040516/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=&gt; s 13

L4 10 L3

=&gt; s 14 and hoffman, t?/au

301 HOFFMAN, T?/AU

L5 0 L4 AND HOFFMAN, T?/AU

=&gt; s 14 and poli, s?/au

107 POLI, S?/AU

L6 0 L4 AND POLI, S?/AU

=&gt; s 14 and schnider, p?/au

33 SCHNIDER, P?/AU

L7 2 L4 AND SCHNIDER, P?/AU

=&gt; d 17, ibib abs fhitr, 1-2

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
-----------	-------------------

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:90050 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:134681

TITLE: Preparation of 4-phenylpyridine derivatives as neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists

INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Torsten; Schnider, Patrick; Stadler, Heinz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002008232	A1	20020131	WO 2001-EP8432	20010720
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
ARW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002038030	A1	20020328	US 2001-901311	20010709
US 6576762	B2	20030610		
BR 2001012695	A	20030422	BR 2001-12695	20010720
EP 1305319	A1	20030502	EP 2001-960529	20010720
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004504400	T2	20040212	JP 2002-514138	20010720
US 2003130508	A1	20030710	US 2002-282357	20021029
US 6624176	B2	20030923		
NO 2003000353	A	20030123	NO 2003-353	20030123
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			EP 2000-115846	A 20000724
			US 2001-901311	A1 20010709
			WO 2001-EP8432	W 20010720

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:134681  
GI

\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT \*

AB The title compds. [I or II; R1 = III, 2,3-dihydro-[1,4]oxazin-4-yl, imidazol-1-yl, [1,2,4]triazol-1-yl, NH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, NR<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>, NR<sub>3</sub>COcyclopropyl; R2 = Me, Cl; R3 = H, Me; R = H, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH; n = 1-2] which have a good affinity of the NK-1 receptor and therefore they may be used in the treatment or prevention of diseases, related to this receptor, were prepd. and formulated. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of I [R1 = [1,2,4]triazol-1-yl; R2 = Me] which showed pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.4 against binding at human NK1 receptors in CHO cells, was given.

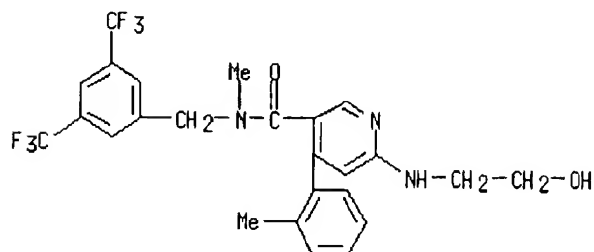
IT 393508-71-9P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(prepn. of 4-phenylpyridines as neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists)

RN 393508-71-9 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]-6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-N-methyl-4-(2-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

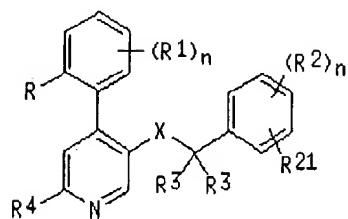
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:607348 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:207811  
TITLE: Preparation of N-benzyl-4-tolylnicotinamides and related compounds as neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists.  
INVENTOR(S): Boes, Michael; Branca, Quirico; Galley, Guido; Godel, Thierry; Hoffmann, Torsten; Hunkeler, Walter; **Schnider, Patrick**; Stadler, Heinz  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ag, Switz.  
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 38 pp.  
CODEN: GWXXBX  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10008042	A1	20000831	DE 2000-10008042	20000222

<u>EP 1035115</u>	A1	20000913	<u>EP 2000-102260</u>	20000215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
<u>EP 1394150</u>	A1	20040303	<u>EP 2003-26298</u>	20000215
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY				
<u>GB 2347422</u>	A1	20000906	<u>GB 2000-3908</u>	20000218
<u>NZ 502948</u>	A	20010928	<u>NZ 2000-502948</u>	20000218
<u>FR 2790473</u>	AA1	20000908	<u>FR 2000-2170</u>	20000222
<u>FR 2790473</u>	B1	20040402		
<u>US 6297375</u>	B1	20011002	<u>US 2000-507456</u>	20000222
<u>CA 2299139</u>	AA	20000824	<u>CA 2000-2299139</u>	20000223
<u>ZA 2000000894</u>	A	20000824	<u>ZA 2000-894</u>	20000223
<u>NO 2000000885</u>	A	20000825	<u>NO 2000-885</u>	20000223
<u>BR 2000000908</u>	A	20000912	<u>BR 2000-908</u>	20000223
<u>CN 1270959</u>	A	20001025	<u>CN 2000-102401</u>	20000223
<u>HR 2000000097</u>	A1	20011031	<u>HR 2000-97</u>	20000223
<u>ES 2171109</u>	A1	20020816	<u>ES 2000-418</u>	20000223
<u>SG 91856</u>	A1	20021015	<u>SG 2000-1033</u>	20000223
<u>JP 2000247957</u>	A2	20000912	<u>JP 2000-47003</u>	20000224
<u>JP 3399900</u>	B2	20030421		
<u>BG 104187</u>	A	20001130	<u>BG 2000-104187</u>	20000224
<u>AU 767048</u>	B2	20031030	<u>AU 2000-19468</u>	20000224
<u>AU 2000019468</u>	A5	20000831		
<u>US 2002091265</u>	A1	20020711	<u>US 2001-901982</u>	20010710
<u>US 6479483</u>	B2	20021112		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			<u>EP 1999-103504</u>	A 19990224
			<u>EP 1999-123689</u>	A 19991129
			<u>EP 2000-102260</u>	A3 20000215
			<u>US 2000-507456</u>	A3 20000222
OTHER SOURCE(S):				
MARPAT 133:207811				
GI				



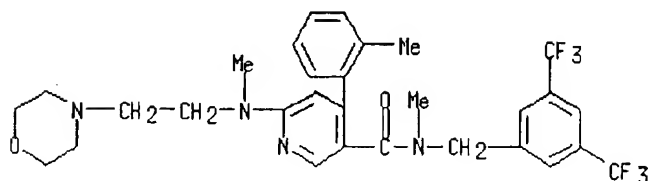
AB Title compds. [I; R = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo, CF<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>1</sub> = H, halo; RR<sub>1</sub> = CH:CHCH:CH; R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>21</sub> = H, halo, CF<sub>3</sub>, alkoxy, cyano; R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>21</sub> = (substituted) CH:CHCH:CH; R<sub>3</sub> = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl; R<sub>4</sub> = H, N(R<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)nOH, N(R<sub>5</sub>)S(O)<sub>2</sub>A, N(R<sub>5</sub>)S(O)<sub>2</sub>Ph, N:CHN(R<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sub>5</sub>)C(O)R<sub>5</sub>, specified cyclic tertiary amine; R<sub>5</sub> = H, cycloalkyl, benzyl, alkyl; X = C(O)N(R<sub>5</sub>), (CH<sub>2</sub>)mO, (CH<sub>2</sub>)mN(R<sub>5</sub>), N(R<sub>5</sub>)C(O), N(R<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)m; n = 0-4; m = 1, 2], were prepd. Thus, 4-o-tolynicotinic acid (prepn. given) was stirred with SOCl<sub>2</sub> and cat. DMF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give a residue which was refluxed with N-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-N-methylamine and Et<sub>3</sub>N in PhMe to give 67% N-(3,5-bistrifluoromethylbenzyl)-N-methyl-4-o-tolynicotinamide. Tested I antagonized NK-1 receptors with pK<sub>i</sub> = 8.20-9.54.

IT 290296-88-7P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(prepn. of N-benzyl-4-tolynicotinamides and related compds. as neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists)



RN 290296-88-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]-N-methyl-  
 6-[methyl[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]amino]-4-(2-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA  
 INDEX NAME)



=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 00:42:09 ON 17 MAY 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 00:42:16 ON 17 MAY 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 0 S L1

L3 11 S L1 FULL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 00:45:05 ON 17 MAY 2004

L4 10 S L3

L5 0 S L4 AND HOFFMAN, T?/AU

L6 0 S L4 AND POLI, S?/AU

L7 2 S L4 AND SCHNIDER, P?/AU

=> s l4 not l7

L8 8 L4 NOT L7

=> s l8 and sleight, a?/au

460 SLEIGHT, A?/AU

L9 2 L8 AND SLEIGHT, A?/AU

=> s l9 not l7

L10 2 L9 NOT L7

=> d l10, ibib abs fhistr, 1-2

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

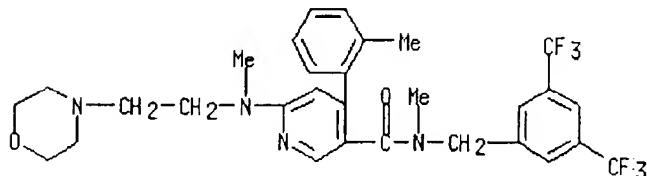
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:57902 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:117662  
 TITLE: Use of NK-1 receptor antagonists for the treatment of brain, spinal or nerve injury  
 INVENTOR(S): Hoffmann, Torsten; Nimmo, Alan John; **Sleight, Andrew**; Vankan, Pierre; Vink, Robert  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 2003006016 A2 20030123 WO 2002-EP7323 20020703  
 WO 2003006016 A3 20030731  
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,  
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 GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,  
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL,  
 PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,  
 UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,  
 CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,  
 PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,  
 NE, SN, TD, TG  
 US 2003083345 A1 20030501 US 2002-187587 20020702  
 EP 1406618 A2 20040414 EP 2002-764617 20020703  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2001-116812 A 20010710  
 WO 2002-EP7323 W 20020703  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:117662  
 AB The invention discloses the use of an NK-1 receptor antagonist (Markush  
 included), e.g. N-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethylbenzyl)-N-methyl-6-(4-  
 methylpiperazin-1-yl)-4-o-tolylnicotinamide, optionally in combination  
 with a magnesium salt, for the treatment and/or prevention of brain,  
 spinal or nerve injury. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical  
 compns. comprising one or more such NK-1 receptor antagonists, optionally  
 in combination with a magnesium salt, and a pharmaceutically acceptable  
 excipient, for the treatment and/or prevention of brain, spinal or nerve  
 injury.  
 IT 290296-88-7  
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (NK-1 receptor antagonist for treatment of brain, spinal or nerve  
 injury)  
 RN 290296-88-7 HCAPLUS  
 CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]-N-methyl-  
 6-[methyl[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]amino]-4-(2-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA  
 INDEX NAME)



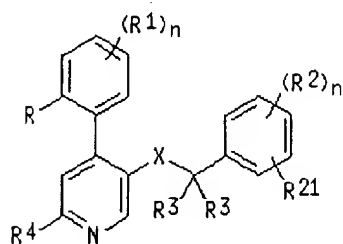
L10 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text  
 Citing References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:832668 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:337901  
 TITLE: Preparation and use of amides as NK-1 receptor  
 antagonists against benign prostatic hyperplasia  
 INVENTOR(S): Buser, Susanne; Ford, Anthony P. D. W.; Hoffmann,  
 Torsten; Lenz, Barbara; Sleight, Andrew John;  
 Vankan, Pierre  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002085458	A2	20021031	WO 2002-EP1085	20020202
WO 2002085458	A3	20031030		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1385577	A2	20040204	EP 2002-719751	20020202
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003004157	A1	20030102	US 2002-71570	20020208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			EP 2001-109853	A 20010423
			WO 2002-EP1085	W 20020202
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:337901				
GI				



AB Use of an NK-1 receptor antagonist for the treatment or prevention of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is claimed. The preferred NK-1 receptor antagonists are compds. of the general formula [I; R = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halo, CF<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>1</sub> = H, halo; RR<sub>1</sub> = CH:CHCH:CH; R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>21</sub> = H, halo, CF<sub>3</sub>, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano; R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>21</sub> = CH:CHCH:CH, optionally substituted by 1-2 alkyl, halo, alkoxy; R<sub>3</sub> = H, alkyl; R<sub>3</sub>R<sub>3</sub>C = cycloalkyl; R<sub>4</sub> = H, N(R<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, NR<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)nOH, cyclic tertiary amine, etc.; X = CONR<sub>5</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)pO, NR<sub>5</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)p, etc.; R<sub>5</sub> = H, cycloalkyl, Ph, PhCH<sub>2</sub>, alkyl; n = 0-4; p = 1-3]. Preferred compds. are 2-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-N-methyl-N-(6-morpholin-4-yl-4-o-tolyl-pyridin-3-yl)isobutyramide, 3-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-N-methyl-N-[6-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-4-o-tolyl-pyridin-3-yl]isobutyramide, 2-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-N-[6-(1,1-dioxo-1λ6-thiomorpholin-4-yl)-4-o-tolyl-pyridin-3-yl]-N-methylisobutyramide, and 2-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N-[6-(1,1-dioxo-1λ6-thiomorpholin-4-yl)-4-(4-fluoro-2-methyl-phenyl)-pyridin-3-yl]-N-methylisobutyramide. Thus, 2-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-N-methyl-N-(6-thiomorpholin-4-yl-4-o-tolylpyridin-3-yl)isobutyramide (prepn. given) oxone were stirred 2 days at room temp. to give 2-(3,5-bis-trifluoromethylphenyl)-N-[6-(1,1-dioxo-1λ6-thiomorpholin-4-yl)-4-o-

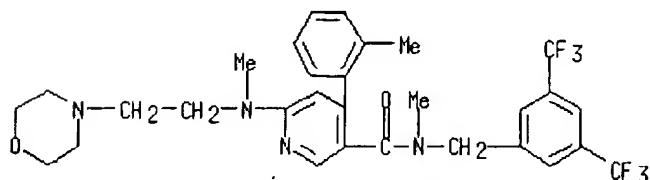
tolylpyridin-3-yl]-N-methylisobutyramide. 2-(3,5-Bistrifluoromethylphenyl)-N-methyl-N-methyl-N-(6-morpholin-4-yl-4-o-tolylpyridin-3-yl)isobutyramide at 60 mg/kg/day orally in dogs reduced prostate wt. by 58% after 39 wk.

IT 290296-88-7

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(prepn. and use of amides as NK-1 receptor antagonists against benign prostatic hyperplasia)

RN 290296-88-7 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, N-[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]-N-methyl-6-[methyl[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]amino]-4-(2-methylphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d hs

'HS' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'HCAPLUS'

The following are valid formats:

ABS ----- GI and AB  
ALL ----- BIB, AB, IND, RE  
APPS ----- AI, PRAI  
BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)  
CAN ----- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers  
CBIB ----- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data  
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)  
DMAX ----- MAX, delimited for post-processing  
FAM ----- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data  
FBIB ----- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM  
IND ----- Indexing data  
IPC ----- International Patent Classifications  
MAX ----- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE  
PATS ----- PI, SO  
SAM ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT  
SCAN ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;  
SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,  
e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)  
STD ----- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels  
IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels  
IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels  
IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels  
ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)  
OIBIB ----- OIBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB ----- BIB, no citations  
SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations

HIT ----- Fields containing hit terms  
 HITIND ----- IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)  
                   containing hit terms  
 HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification  
 HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
                   its structure diagram  
 HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
                   structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields  
 FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and  
                   its structure diagram  
 FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its  
                   structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields  
 KWIC ----- Hit term plus 20 words on either side  
 OCC ----- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST; TI,IND; TI,SO. You may specify the format fields in any order and the information will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.

All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR, FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC to view a specified Accession Number.  
 ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 00:42:09 ON 17 MAY 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 00:42:16 ON 17 MAY 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 0 S L1

L3 11 S L1 FULL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 00:45:05 ON 17 MAY 2004

L4 10 S L3

L5 0 S L4 AND HOFFMAN, T?/AU

L6 0 S L4 AND POLI, S?/AU

L7 2 S L4 AND SCHNIDER, P?/AU

L8 8 S L4 NOT L7

L9 2 S L8 AND SLEIGHT, A?/AU

L10 2 S L9 NOT L7

=> s l8 not l10

L11 6 L8 NOT L10

=> d l11, ibib abs fhistr, 1-6

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

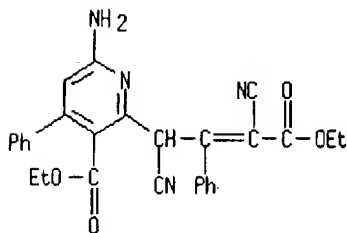
Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:289701 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:89415

TITLE:  $\beta$ -Enaminonitriles in heterocyclic synthesis:  
 synthesis of new 1,4-dihydropyridine,  
 pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, aminothiophene and pyridine  
 derivatives

AUTHOR(S): Hafiz, Ibrahim S. A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Education, Suez Canal University, Arish, Egypt  
 SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, B: Chemical Sciences (2000), 55(3/4), 321-325  
 CODEN: ZNBSEN; ISSN: 0932-0776  
 PUBLISHER: Verlag der Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Utility of 3-aminocinnamonitrile in the synthesis of new 1,4-dihydropyridine, pyrazolo-[1,5-a]pyrimidine, aminothiophene and pyridine derivs. is reported.  
 IT 281195-26-4P  
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of dihydropyridine, pyridine, pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, aminothiophene derivs. from (amino)(phenyl)propenenitrile)  
 RN 281195-26-4 HCAPLUS  
 CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 6-amino-2-(1,3-dicyano-4-ethoxy-4-oxo-2-phenyl-2-butenyl)-4-phenyl-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:545594 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:148914  
 TITLE: Preparation of 2-amino-4-aryl-5-arylmethyl-5-cyclopentyl-3-hydroxymethylpyridines and related compounds for treatment of arteriosclerosis.  
 INVENTOR(S): Schmeck, Carsten; Brandes, Arndt; Loegers, Michael; Schmidt, Gunter; Bremm, Klaus-Dieter; Bischoff, Hilmar; Schmidt, Delf; Schuhmacher, Joachim  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 22 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19704243	A1	19980806	DE 1997-19704243	19970205
WO 9834920	A1	19980813	WO 1998-EP362	19980123

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,  
FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,  
GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9862123 A1 19980826 AU 1998-62123 19980123

AU 730109 B2 20010222

BR 9807181 A 20000125 BR 1998-7181 19980123

EP 973744 A1 20000126 EP 1998-904126 19980123

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

NZ 337011 A 20010427 NZ 1998-337011 19980123

JP 2001510478 T2 20010731 JP 1998-533691 19980123

NO 9903738 A 19990917 NO 1999-3738 19990802

BG 103631 A 20001130 BG 1999-103631 19990803

MX 9907244 A 20000131 MX 1999-7244 19990805

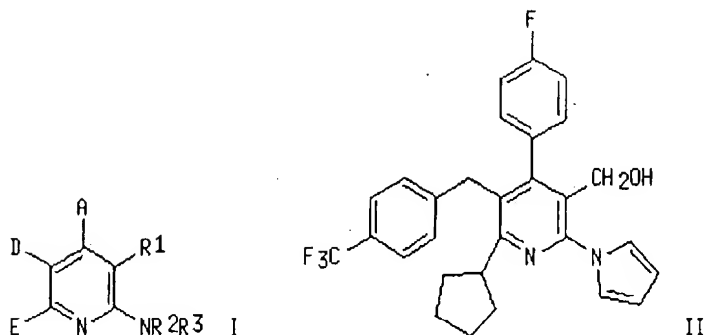
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 1997-19704243 A 19970205

WO 1998-EP362 W 19980123

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:148914

GI



AB Title compds. (I; A = (substituted) aryl; D = (substituted) aryl, R6L, etc.; R6 = (substituted) cycloalkyl, aryl, (benzocondensed) mono-, di-, or tricyclic heterocyclyl; L = (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl; E = cycloalkyl, (substituted) alkyl; R1 = hydroxyalkyl; R2, R3 = H, Ph, PhCH2, cycloalkyl, alkyl, acyl, aminocarbonyl; R2R3N = 5-7 membered (unsatd.) (benzocondensed) (substituted) heterocyclyl], were prepd. Thus, title compd. (II) inhibited cholesteryl ester transfer protein with IC50 = 6 x 10<sup>-8</sup> M.

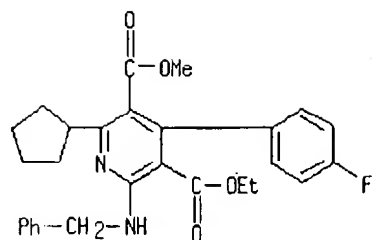
IT 201848-96-6P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(prepn. of 2-amino-4-aryl-5-arylmethyl-5-cyclopentyl-3-hydroxymethylpyridines and related compds. for treatment of arteriosclerosis)

RN 201848-96-6 HCAPLUS

CN 3,5-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid, 2-cyclopentyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-, 5-ethyl 3-methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



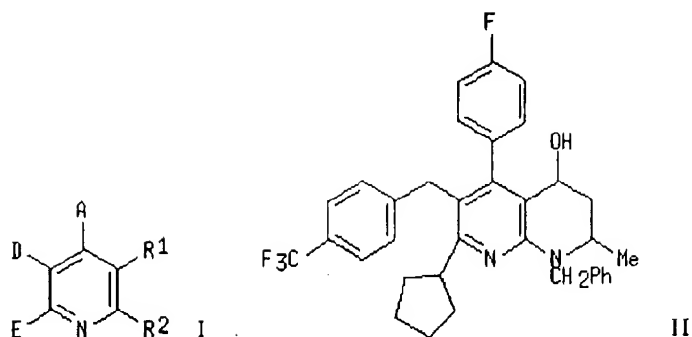
L11 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:55686 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:128005  
 TITLE: Preparation of condensed pyridines for treatment of hyperlipoproteinemia and arteriosclerosis.  
 INVENTOR(S): Schmeck, Carsten; Mueller-Gliemann, Matthias; Schmidt, Gunter; Brandes, Arndt; Angerbauer, Rolf; Loegers, Michael; Bremm, Klaus-Dieter; Bischoff, Hilmar; Schmidt, Delf; Schuhmacher, Joachim  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 44 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19627431	A1	19980115	DE 1996-19627431	19960708
EP 818197	A1	19980114	EP 1997-110361	19970625
EP 818197	B1	20031112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
AT 253911	E	20031115	AT 1997-110361	19970625
★ US 5932587	A	19990803	US 1997-883673	19970627
JP 10167967	A2	19980623	JP 1997-192014	19970703
AU 715101	B2	20000113	AU 1997-28449	19970703
AU 9728449	A1	19980115		
CA 2209825	AA	19980108	CA 1997-2209825	19970704
TW 382631	B	20000221	TW 1997-86109414	19970704
IL 121234	A1	20001206	IL 1997-121234	19970704
NO 9703143	A	19980109	NO 1997-3143	19970707
ZA 9706020	A	19980202	ZA 1997-6020	19970707
CN 1174196	A	19980225	CN 1997-114562	19970708
BR 9703890	A	19981103	BR 1997-3890	19970708
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1996-19627431 A	19960708
			DE 1996-19627432 A	19960708
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 128:128005		
GI				





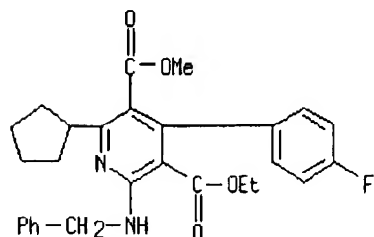
AB Title compds. [I; A = (substituted) aryl; D = R5X, R6R7R8C; R5, R6 = cycloalkyl, (substituted) aryl, benzocondensed heterocyclyl; R7 = H, halo; R8 = H, halo, N3, CF3, OH, OCF3, alkoxy, amino; E = cycloalkyl, alkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, hydroxyalkyl; R7R8 = O; R1R2 = (substituted) alkylene interrupted by O, S, SO2, imino], were prepd. Thus, title compd. (II) at 2x3 mg/kg orally in hamsters increased HDL levels by 9.21%.

IT 201848-96-6P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(prepn. of condensed pyridines for treatment of hyperlipoproteinemia and arteriosclerosis)

RN 201848-96-6 HCAPLUS

CN 3,5-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid, 2-cyclopentyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-[(phenylmethyl)amino]-, 5-ethyl 3-methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing  
References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:427215 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:195564

TITLE: Approaches to combinatorial synthesis of heterocycles: solid phase synthesis of pyridines and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidines

AUTHOR(S): Gordeev, Mikhail F.; Patel, Dinesh V.; Wu, Jie; Gordon, Eric M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Affymax Research Inst., Santa Clara, CA, 95051, USA

SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1996), 37(27), 4643-4646

CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 125:195564

AB An efficient solid phase synthesis of diverse pyridines and pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidines is described. An O-immobilized keto ester react with aldehydes to afford Knoevenagel derivs. These undergo hantzsch-condensation with  $\alpha$ -oxo enamines to generate

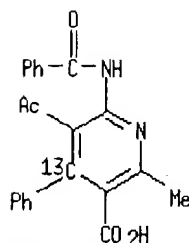
1,4-dihydropyridines that are oxidized with CAN to produce immobilized pyridines. The method has been extended to synthesis of fused pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidines employing 6-aminouracils as the  $\alpha$ -oxo enamine component. The course of the reaction on solid phase was studied by gel-phase  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopy. The synthesis is designed to be amenable for combinatorial libraries prepn.

IT 181033-90-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(solid phase synthesis of pyridines and pyridopyrimidines)

RN 181033-90-9 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridine-4- $^{13}\text{C}$ -carboxylic acid, 5-acetyl-6-(benzoylamino)-2-methyl-4-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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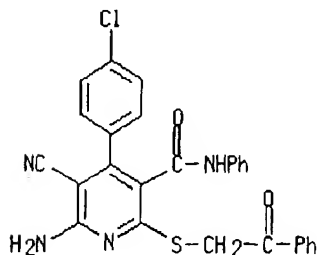
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1994:483000 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	121:83000
TITLE:	New synthesis of polyfunctionally substituted 2-mercaptopyridines and fused pyridines
AUTHOR(S):	Hussain, Sohair Mohamed; Sherif, Sherif Mourad; Youssef, Mohamed Mohamed
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Faculty Sci., Cairo Univ., Giza, Egypt
SOURCE:	Gazzetta Chimica Italiana (1994), 124(2), 97-101 CODEN: GCITA9; ISSN: 0016-5603
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English
OTHER SOURCE(S):	CASREACT 121:83000
AB	Facile unequivocal syntheses of the title compds. are reported by reacting monothiomalonamide or its anilide analog with $\alpha$ -cyanocinnamionitriles.

IT 156643-98-0P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(prepn. and reactions of)

RN 156643-98-0 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, 6-amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-cyano-2-[(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)thio]-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:108379 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:108379  
 TITLE: Pyridine derivatives  
 INVENTOR(S): Fleckenstein, Erwin; Heinrich, Ernst; Mohr, Reinhard  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur A.-G.  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 93 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2230392	A1	19740131	DE 1972-2230392	19720622
NL 7308294	A	19731227	NL 1973-8294	19730614
JP 49062477	A2	19740617	JP 1973-69259	19730621
BE 801342	A1	19731226	BE 1973-132637	19730622
FR 2189402	A1	19740125	FR 1973-22862	19730622
FR 2189402	B1	19790302		
GB 1420987	A	19760114	GB 1973-29787	19730622
CH 610889	A	19790515	CH 1973-9107	19730622
US 3947463	A	19760330	US 1974-521530	19741106
US 3954782	A	19760504	US 1974-521408	19741106
US 3956294	A	19760511	US 1974-521443	19741106
US 3980659	A	19760914	US 1974-521442	19741106
US 3946024	A	19760323	US 1975-563848	19750331
FR 2330679	A1	19770603	FR 1976-16601	19760602
FR 2330679	B1	19790406		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1972-2230392 19720622  
 US 1973-372024 19730621

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

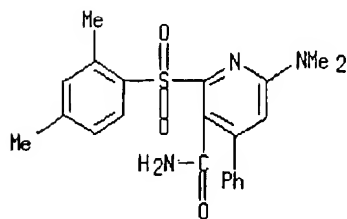
AB Pyridine derivs. I (R and R1 = amino, alkoxy, alkylthio, CN, Cl) (642 compds.) were prep'd. by substitution reactions on I (R = R1 = Cl).

IT 51566-40-6P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
 (prepn. of)

RN 51566-40-6 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarboxamide, 6-(dimethylamino)-2-[(2,4-dimethylphenyl)sulfonyl]-4-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
64.08	221.39

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-6.93	-6.93

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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 01 May 1997 (19970501/UP)

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This file supports REGISTRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 00:42:16 ON 17 MAY 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
 L2 0 S L1  
 L3 11 S L1 FULL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 00:45:05 ON 17 MAY 2004

L4 10 S L3  
 L5 0 S L4 AND HOFFMAN, T?/AU  
 L6 0 S L4 AND POLI, S?/AU  
 L7 2 S L4 AND SCHNIDER, P?/AU  
 L8 8 S L4 NOT L7  
 L9 2 S L8 AND SLEIGHT, A?/AU  
 L10 2 S L9 NOT L7  
 L11 6 S L8 NOT L10

FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 00:49:18 ON 17 MAY 2004

=> s 13

L12 0 L3

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NEWS 3 JAN 27 Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated  
 and searchable  
NEWS 4 JAN 27 A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in  
 CA/CAPLUS  
NEWS 5 FEB 05 German (DE) application and patent publication number format  
 changes  
NEWS 6 MAR 03 MEDLINE and LMEADLINE reloaded  
NEWS 7 MAR 03 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded  
NEWS 8 MAR 03 FRANCEPAT now available on STN  
NEWS 9 MAR 29 Pharmaceutical Substances (PS) now available on STN  
NEWS 10 MAR 29 WPIFV now available on STN  
NEWS 11 MAR 29 New monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in RAPRA  
NEWS 12 APR 26 PROMT: New display field available  
NEWS 13 APR 26 IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB: New super search and display field  
 available  
NEWS 14 APR 26 LITALERT now available on STN  
NEWS 15 APR 27 NLDB: New search and display fields available  
NEWS 16 May 10 PROUSDDR now available on STN  
NEWS 17 May 19 PROUSDDR: One FREE connect hour, per account, in both May  
 and June 2004  
NEWS 18 May 12 EXTEND option available in structure searching  
NEWS 19 May 12 Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY  
  
NEWS EXPRESS MARCH 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00A, CURRENT  
 MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
 AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 APRIL 2004  
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 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 MAY 2004 HIGHEST RN 682152-60-9

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 May 2004 VOL 140 ISS 21  
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 May 2004 (20040516/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate  
 substance identification.

=> s neurokin? () receptor?

4217 NEUROKIN?  
 661192 RECEPTOR?  
 L1 896 NEUROKIN? (W) RECEPTOR?

=> s l1 and antagonist?

207061 ANTAGONIST?  
 L2 547 L1 AND ANTAGONIST?

=> s l2 and modulat?

286219 MODULAT?  
 L3 55 L2 AND MODULAT?

=> s l3 and disease?

774818 DISEASE?

L4 6 L3 AND DISEASE?

=&gt; d 14, ibib abs, 1-6

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:499668 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	139:224911
TITLE:	Enhancement of angiogenesis by endogenous substance P release and neurokinin-1 receptors during neurogenic inflammation
AUTHOR(S):	Seegers, Helene C.; Hood, Vivienne C.; Kidd, Bruce L.; Cruwys, Simon C.; Walsh, David A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Academic Rheumatology, City Hospital, University of Nottingham Clinical Sciences Building, Nottingham, UK
SOURCE:	Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (2003), 306(1), 8-12 CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
PUBLISHER:	American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Early angiogenesis is a key step in the transition from acute to persistent inflammation. The nervous system has long been known to play a role in inflammation, in part through the release of substance P from peripheral nerve terminals (neurogenic inflammation). Application of substance P can stimulate vessel growth in a variety of angiogenesis assays, although it was previously not known whether endogenous substance P released from sensory nerves could **modulate** angiogenesis. We hypothesized that endogenous substance P can initiate angiogenesis during acute neurogenic inflammation. Here we show that 10 nmol of substance P can stimulate angiogenesis within the rat knee synovium, as shown by increased endothelial cell proliferation index [PCNA index, 19% (95% confidence interval (CI), 17 to 20%)] compared with saline injected knees [6% (95% CI, 4% to 8%),  $p < 0.05$ ]. Moreover, this was prevented by coadministration of an **antagonist** of the neurokinin-1 (NK1) subtype of **neurokinin receptor** SR140333 (nolpitantium), 1  $\mu$ mol [8% (95% CI, 5% to 11%)]. Capsaicin 0.5%, which stimulates release of endogenous substance P from sensory nerves, was also found to enhance synovial angiogenesis, [PCNA index 17% (95% CI, 14% to 19%)] compared with saline injected control knees [2% (95% CI, 1% to 3%),  $p < 0.05$ ], and this also was inhibited by 1  $\mu$ mol of SR140333 [11% (95% CI, 8 to 16%)]. Inhibition of capsaicin-enhanced angiogenesis was incomplete, and this may indicate a contribution of other neuropeptides, in addn. to substance P-NK, receptor interactions, in capsaicin-enhanced angiogenesis. NK1 receptor **antagonists** could have therapeutic potential in conditions where neurogenic angiogenesis contributes to **disease**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:879919 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	136:148995
TITLE:	Role of spinal NMDA receptors, protein kinase C and nitric oxide synthase in the hyperalgesia induced by magnesium deficiency in rats
AUTHOR(S):	Begon, Sophie; Pickering, Gisele; Eschalier, Alain;

CORPORATE SOURCE: Mazur, Andre; Rayssiguier, Yves; Dubray, Claude  
EMI INSERM/Uda 9904 - Pharmacologie Fondamentale et  
Clinique de la Douleur, Laboratoire de Pharmacologie  
Medicale, Faculte de Medecine, Clermont-Ferrand,  
63001, Fr.

SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology (2001), 134(6),  
1227-1236  
CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188

PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB 1 Magnesium (Mg)-deficient rats develop a mech. hyperalgesia which is reversed by a N-Methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) receptor **antagonist**. Given that functioning of this receptor-channel is **modulated** by Mg, we wondered whether facilitated activation of NMDA receptors in Mg deficiency state may in turn trigger a cascade of specific intracellular events present in persistent pain. Hence, we tested several **antagonists** of NMDA and non-NMDA receptors as well as compds. interfering with the functioning of intracellular second messengers for effects on hyperalgesia in Mg-deficient rats. 2 Hyperalgesic Mg-deficient rats were administered intrathecally (10 µl) or i.p. with different **antagonists**. After drug injection, pain sensitivity was evaluated by assessing the vocalization threshold in response to a mech. stimulus (paw pressure test) over 2 h. 3 Intrathecal administration of MgSO<sub>4</sub> (1.6, 3.2, 4.8, 6.6 µmol) as well as NMDA receptor **antagonists** such as MK-801 (0.6, 6.0, 60 nmol), AP-5 (10.2, 40.6, 162.3 nmol) and DCKA (0.97, 9.7, 97 nmol) dose-dependently reversed the hyperalgesia. Chelerythrine chloride, a protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor (1, 10.4, 104.2 nmol) and 7-NI, a specific nitric oxide (NO) synthase inhibitor (37.5, 75, 150 µmol kg<sup>-1</sup>, i.p.) induced an anti-hyperalgesic effect in a dose-dependent manner. SR-140333 (0.15, 1.5, 15 nmol) and SR-48968 (0.17, 1.7, 17 nmol), **antagonists** of **neurokinin receptors**, produced a significant, but moderate, increase in vocalization threshold. 4 These results demonstrate that Mg-deficiency induces a sensitization of nociceptive pathways in the spinal cord which involves NMDA and non-NMDA receptors. Furthermore, the data is consistent with an active role of PKC, NO and, to a lesser extent substance P in the intracellular mechanisms leading to hyperalgesia.

REFERENCE COUNT: 67 THERE ARE 67 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:152963 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:162890

TITLE: Substance P induction of murine keratinocyte PAM 212 interleukin 1 production is mediated by the neurokinin 2 receptor (NK-2R)

AUTHOR(S): Song, I.-S.; Bunnett, N. W.; Olerud, J. E.; Harten, B.; Steinhoff, M.; Brown, J. R.; Sung, K. J.; Armstrong, C. A.; Ansel, J. C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA

SOURCE: Experimental Dermatology (2000), 9(1), 42-52  
CODEN: EXDEEY; ISSN: 0906-6705

PUBLISHER: Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The neurol. system plays an important role in **modulating** some



inflammatory skin diseases. Neuro-cutaneous interactions may be mediated by the release of neuropeptides such as substance P (SP) which activate immunocompetent cells in the skin by binding to high affinity **neurokinin receptors** (NKR). Since epidermal keratinocytes produce a variety of cytokines and are intimately assocd. with cutaneous sensory fibers, we tested the ability of these cells to participate in the cutaneous neuroimmune system by the secretion of potent cytokines such as interleukin 1 (IL-1) in response to released SP. RT-PCR studies demonstrated that cultured PAM 212 murine keratinocytes expressed mRNA for NK-2R but not NK-1R. Correspondingly, the addn. of SP to these cells resulted in a rapid increase in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels that could be specifically blocked by an NK-2R **antagonist**. NK-2R was also shown in normal mouse epidermis by immunohistochem. SP augmented the expression of PAM 212 keratinocyte IL-1 $\alpha$  mRNA in a dose and time dependent manner and this induction was inhibited by an NK-2R **antagonist**. Secretion of bioactive IL-1 $\alpha$  by the PAM 212 keratinocytes was likewise stimulated by SP in a dose dependent manner. These data support the hypothesis that SP released from cutaneous sensory nerves contributes to neuroimmune inflammatory responses in the skin by **modulating** the expression and release of cytokines from epidermal keratinocytes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:305131 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	131:128572
TITLE:	Role of neurokinin 3 receptors on responses to colorectal distention in the rat: electrophysiological and behavioral studies
AUTHOR(S):	Julia, Veronique; Su, Xin; Bueno, Lionel; Gebhart, G. F.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA
SOURCE:	Gastroenterology (1999), 116(5), 1124-1131 CODEN: GASTAB; ISSN: 0016-5085
PUBLISHER:	W. B. Saunders Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Tachykinins contribute to the control of gastrointestinal motility and **modulation** of somatic and visceral pain. The role of neurokinin (NK) B and NK3 receptors in visceral pain and gastrointestinal disorders has not been detd. Using electromyog. recordings of both abdominal and colonic muscle and electrophysiol. recordings of pelvic nerve afferent fibers, the authors studied drug effects on responses to colorectal distention. In awake rats, i.p. administration of the NK3-receptor **antagonist** SR 142,801 reduced, whereas the NK3-receptor agonist senktide increased, both the rectocolonic inhibitory reflex and abdominal contractions produced by colorectal distention. In contrast, intracerebroventricular administration of SR 142,801 increased the no. of abdominal contractions without affecting the rectocolonic inhibitory reflex produced by colorectal distention. In a similar manner, intracerebroventricular injection of senktide diminished the no. of abdominal contractions. In electrophysiol. expts., SR 142,801 decreased responses of pelvic nerve afferent fibers to colorectal distention. Responses of pelvic nerve fibers to urinary bladder distention, however, were unaffected by SR 142,801. These results suggest that peripheral NK3 receptors are involved in the mediation of both visceral nociception and gastrointestinal disorders. Also, central NK3 receptors seem to play a role in the

modulation of visceral nociception.

REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:474388 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:74388  
TITLE: Involvement of spinal tachykinin NK1 and NK2 receptors in detrusor hyperreflexia during chemical cystitis in anesthetized rats  
AUTHOR(S): Lecci, Alessandro; Giuliani, Sandro; Santicioli, Paolo; Maggi, Carlo Alberto  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacology Research Department Menarini' Pharmaceuticals, Via Sette Santi 3, Florence, 50131, Italy  
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1994), 259(2), 129-35  
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The i.p. administration of cyclophosphamide (150 mg/kg, 48 h before cystometry) induced detrusor hyperreflexia in urethane-anesthetized rats. Intrathecal (i.t.) administration of the selective tachykinin NK1 receptor antagonist, GR 82334 ([D- Pro9(spiro- $\gamma$ -lactam)Leu10,Trp11]physalemin-(1-11)) (1 nmol/rat i.t.) had no significant effect on micturition in normal rats but increased the vol. threshold in cyclophosphamide-treated rats. Another tachykinin NK1 receptor antagonist, RP 67580 ((3aR,7aR)-7,7-diphenyl-2-[1-imino-2(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]perhydroisoindol-4-one) (10 nmol/rat i.t.) increased the vol. threshold to a similar extent in both vehicle- and cyclophosphamide-treated animals. The tachykinin NK2 receptor antagonist, SR 48968 (S7-N-methyl-N[4-(acetylamino-4-phenylpiperidino)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)butyl]benzamide hydrochloride) (10 nmol/rat i.t.) did not modify micturition parameters in normal rats but antagonized bladder hyperreflexia in cyclophosphamide-treated animals; SR 48968 restored the vol. threshold for the micturition reflex to values close to control values. SR 48965 (R7-N-methyl-N[4-(acetylamino-4-phenylpiperidino)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)butyl]benzamide hydrochloride) (10 nmol/rat i.t.), the enantiomer of SR 48968 devoid of affinity for tachykinin NK2 receptors, was inactive. 2-Amino-5-phosphonovaleric acid (25 and 250 nmol/rat i.t.), a selective antagonist of NMDA receptors, augmented the vol. threshold both in controls and in rats with detrusor hyperreflexia; after administration of this antagonist, however, the vol. threshold in cyclophosphamide-treated animals was still lower than in controls. I.v. administration of SR 48968, RP 67580, or the combined administration of SR 48968 and RP 67580 had no effect on cystometry variables either in rats with detrusor hyperreflexia or in controls. Apparently, tachykinin NK1 and NK2 receptors located in the spinal cord are involved in bladder hyperreflexia caused by chem. induced cystitis.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:663320 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:263320  
TITLE: Tachykinin-mediated respiratory effects in conscious guinea pigs: Modulation by NK1 and NK2 receptor antagonists

AUTHOR(S): Kudlacz, Elizabeth M.; Logan, Deborah E.; Shatzer, Scott A.; Farrell, Amy M.; Baugh, Larry E.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Marion Merrell Dow Res. Inst., Cincinnati, OH, 45215, USA  
 SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1993), 241(1), 17-25  
 CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Tachykinins, in particular neurokinin A and substance P, produce a no. of airway effects which may contribute to respiratory diseases such as asthma. The authors examd. the ability of aerosolized substance P, neurokinin A or capsaicin to produce respiratory alterations in conscious guinea pigs using modified whole body plethysmog. Substance P-mediated dyspnea and significant respiratory events were inhibited by the NK1 receptor antagonist CP-96,345. Neurokinin A-mediated respiratory effects were ablated by the NK2 receptor antagonists: MEN 10207, MDL 29,913 and SR 48,968, the latter being the most potent. The peptide-based antagonist, MEN 10207, produced respiratory effects itself, suggesting partial agonist activity. The cyclic hexapeptide, MDL 29,913, relaxed airway smooth muscle via mechanisms other than tachykinin antagonism. NK2 but not NK1 receptor antagonists were able to delay the onset of capsaicin-induced dyspnea, although alone they did not usually (in approx. 10% of the animals) eliminate the response. However, when NK2 receptor antagonists were combined with CP-96,345, the incidence of dyspnea induced by capsaicin decreased significantly (40%) suggesting that both tachykinins contribute to dyspnea in this system.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 00:10:18 ON 17 MAY 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 00:10:33 ON 17 MAY 2004

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 00:11:18 ON 17 MAY 2004

L1 896 S NEUROKIN? () RECEPTOR?  
 L2 547 S L1 AND ANTAGONIST?  
 L3 55 S L2 AND MODULAT?  
 L4 6 S L3 AND DISEASE?

=> s 14 and dt/review

'REVIEW' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

0 DT/REVIEW  
 L5 0 L4 AND DT/REVIEW

=> s 14 and review/dt

1726332 REVIEW/DT  
 L6 0 L4 AND REVIEW/DT

=> s 13 and review/dt

1726332 REVIEW/DT  
 L7 2 L3 AND REVIEW/DT

=> d 17, ibib abs, 1-2

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing  
 References

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:662232 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:210302

TITLE: Generalized anxiety disorder: treatment options  
 AUTHOR(S): Sramek, John J.; Zarotsky, Victoria; Cutler, Neal R.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ingenix Pharmaceutical Services, Beverly Hills, CA, USA  
 SOURCE: Drugs (2002), 62(11), 1635-1648  
 CODEN: DRUGAY; ISSN: 0012-6667  
 PUBLISHER: Adis International Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. In recent years generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) has become a much better defined disorder, with specific criteria distinguishing it from the other anxiety disorders; however, it still lacks the same public and scientific interests as some of the other anxiety disorders such as panic and social phobia. Nevertheless, refinement in the treatment of GAD is becoming more evident through the conduct of clin. trials. Up until the mid-1980's, treatment consisted primarily of benzodiazepines. However, as a result of growing characterization of their abuse potential, other therapeutic options were explored. Benzodiazepines became seen as an effective short-term therapy, and buspirone and some of the newer antidepressants have become the treatment of choice for patients with GAD requiring long-term treatment. Buspirone was the first available alternative to the benzodiazepines in the US; however, the initial excitement over this agent was somewhat dampened because of its mild efficacy combined with a slow onset of action. The antidepressants were seen as beneficial for the treatment of GAD because of the high comorbidity with depression, thus allowing a better outcome for these patients. The antidepressants that offer both a good adverse effect profile and efficacy are the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors including paroxetine, and the serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors such as venlafaxine. Clinicians should also consider the potential benefits of psychotherapy as an adjunct to medication. There are a no. of potentially new pharmacotherapies being investigated, including newer serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonists, cholecystokinin receptor antagonists, neurokinin receptor antagonists, gabapentin and its analogs, and  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA)<sub>A</sub> receptor modulators. However, these compds. are all in the early stages of investigation, and there are no new therapies expected to be released in the near future. Nonetheless, in the search for the ideal anxiolytic, a more pos. outlook is allowed by imminent future research for new treatment options in patients with GAD.

REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

Full Text	Citing References
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:41229 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:175662  
 TITLE: Neurokinin receptor antagonists: therapeutic potential in the treatment of pain syndromes  
 AUTHOR(S): Sakurada, Tsukasa; Sakurada, Chikai; Tan-No, Koichi; Kisara, Kensuke  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Daiichi College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Fukuoka, Japan  
 SOURCE: CNS Drugs (1997), 8(6), 436-447  
 CODEN: CNDREF; ISSN: 1172-7047  
 PUBLISHER: Adis International Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 155 refs. The involvement of tachykinin neuropeptides, such as substance P and the neurokinins, in pain transmission is supported by a wealth of evidence. At present, the therapeutic potential of manipulating tachykinin-mediated effects is being investigated and has been assisted by the discovery of several nonpeptide, metabolically stable compds. that are **antagonists** at neurokinin (NK) receptors. Since multiple neurotransmitters or neuromodulators are involved in nociception in primary afferents, drugs that are **antagonists** at both tachykinin NK1 and NK2 receptors could be clin. more useful than receptor-selective drugs in the treatment of pain syndromes. NK1 receptor **antagonists** that are also opioid receptor agonists, or the combination of **neurokinin receptor antagonists** with opioids, may also be promising approaches to treating pain.

REFERENCE COUNT: 155 THERE ARE 155 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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